

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;  
gentle shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 65.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial  
page.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS  
WITH 50 CENTS  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## GERMANS SIGN COAL PROTOCOL AT LAST MINUTE

Try to Defeat Programme  
by Various Expedients,  
but Yield Finally.

THREATS RESENTED  
2,000,000 Tons Monthly to  
Be Delivered, Despite  
All Objections.

REPARATIONS AGREED ON  
Referred to Committee That  
Will Meet in Geneva in  
a Few Weeks.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SPA, Belgium, July 16.—The Spa conference ended to-night by the German plenipotentiaries signing the allied coal demands for 2,000,000 tons monthly, but not until the menace in the protocol, that the Allies would occupy additional German territory in the event the demands had been made a supplemental clause to the agreement and not an integral part of it.

The question of reparations was referred to a commission which will meet in Geneva in a few weeks. This commission will be composed of two representatives from each of the allied powers and two from Germany.

As finally agreed upon, the reparations payments will be divided as follows: France, 52 per cent; Great Britain, 12 per cent; Italy, 10 per cent; Belgium, 8 per cent; and Japan and Portugal each 3-4 of 1 per cent.

The remaining 61-2 per cent will be divided among Serbia, Rumania and Poland.

Belgium's 8 per cent. Belgium is to receive, she will retain the priority right to 2,500,000,000 marks, from which will be paid sums loaned to Belgium by the Allies.

Germany's Chief Reservation.

The final session of the conference lasted until after 9 o'clock to-night. For a time it looked as if it would be broken off by the refusal of the German plenipotentiaries to sign the coal protocol unless their reservations regarding occupation of the Ruhr Basin by the Allies were accepted by the Allies.

Mr. Walter Simons, German plenipotentiary, withdrew and sent for all his ministers and leading business men, with whom he went into conference. Finally they were forced to accept the terms of the protocol.

But the most significant utterance made in the conference during the session was that of Premier Lloyd George, who declared that there was no danger of the occupation of the Ruhr region by the Allies unless there were forces at work in Germany which wanted such occupation and which tried to hinder the fulfillment of the coal agreement. If the Ruhr is occupied by the Allies, he declared, the fault would rest entirely with the Germans themselves.

Charge Is a Parting Shock.

Dr. Simons' only comment was that he did not know what parties were referred to by Mr. Lloyd George. This unexpected charge by the British Premier was the parting shock of the conference.

When the session began this afternoon the Germans immediately introduced their criticism of the allied ultimatum to the German plenipotentiaries. They made the request that they have permission to supervise the distribution of coal from Upper Silesia and that the Allies would give special consideration to Germany's needs.

Instead of accepting the financial conditions of the Allies with satisfaction, the German plenipotentiaries greeted the allied proposal with marked distrust and made a last effort to defeat the entire programme. They argued that since Germany must immediately increase her monthly coal deliveries by 900,000 tons, that she should be exempted from the supply of coal to the German public utility corporations, railroads and industries. They declared that this would mean throwing 2,000,000 men out of work, cutting down the railway service, with only one express train daily between Berlin and Cologne; would further reduce the gas and the electric supply and make living in Germany as difficult as it was during the worst period of last year.

The Allied plenipotentiaries insisted upon a clear acceptance or refusal of their terms, with the threat of occupying the Ruhr region in the event of a refusal. The right of the Allies to carry out such occupation was denied by the German plenipotentiaries members of the Cabinet.

From an authoritative source there comes the information that the German plenipotentiaries are now engaged in negotiations. They characterize the allied demands as unreasonable, and insist that it is no prospect of the French, Belgian and Italian being able to transport 200,000 tons of coal a month more than they are now receiving, at least for some time to come.

The Reparations Commission, they say, will permit the Germans to use

Continued on Fifth Page.

## BRITISH FOUGHT FRENCH AT SPA FOR SUPREMACY

France's Dream Is Not Only  
to Get Ruhr Basin but  
Rhineland Also.

TREATY HER WEAPON  
Plan to Be Industrial Mis-  
tress of Europe Is Made  
More Feasible.

TEUTON DISORDER LIKELY  
Millerand Will Return to Paris  
With Potential Gains If  
Not Victory.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SPA, Belgium, July 16.—During the closing days of the conference the profound nature of the conflict waged here has become clearer. It is a conflict between British supremacy and the French dream of beginning one of the strong industrial nations of the world. France's aims not only have been to separate the Ruhr Basin from Germany, but also to separate the Rhineland from her, and should this dream come true the French purpose so to improve conditions in these areas that the people there would accept federation with France.

This would give France domination over the most concentrated industrial centre in the world and make her undisputed mistress of the Continent.

France's rival at Spa has not been Germany, but Great Britain. Germany's role here has been to be moved about like a pawn in this game between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand.

France's Chief Weapon.

France's most powerful weapon is the treaty of Versailles, the terms of which the Germans are now unable to fulfil. France has only to evoke the spirit of this treaty and of allied public opinion which clings to it in order to win allied consent to her programme of reprisals.

Since the San Remo conference of the Premiers the Supreme Council has accepted the principle of occupation of German territory in connection with Germany's failure to live up to the treaty terms. Here in Spa this occupation principle has been publicly and officially written into the allied platform.

Premier Lloyd George has wielded against France's weapon of the treaty the far less powerful political weapon of the need of giving Germany a chance to get on her feet economically if she is to be able to pay. The British Premier can always count on the power of Great Britain's financial dictatorship in Europe, but on questions arising out of the treaty this power is not absolute.

Premier Millerand said that the Allies were united in their determination to occupy the Ruhr region by the Allies unless there were forces at work in Germany which wanted such occupation and which tried to hinder the fulfillment of the coal agreement. If the Ruhr is occupied by the Allies, he declared, the fault would rest entirely with the Germans themselves.

Empty Handed, Not Defeated.

Premier Millerand, it appears to-day, will return to Paris from Spa empty handed, but that is not to say that he has been virtually defeated. France's industrial dreams are far more tangible since the Spa conference opened. Germany has not been helped substantially. On the contrary, the psychological effect of the Spa conference on German public opinion has been so good that German nationalism and to so imperil German peace that the French hope for disorder in Germany and for a new pretext for the occupation of additional German territory seems quite a safe one.

The policy of Dr. Walter Simons, German plenipotentiary, at Spa has been to risk a political crisis in Berlin rather than invite any reprisals by obstinacy. It is his idea that Germany must postpone the day of allied occupation as long as possible, meanwhile trusting British interests to protect Germany while they are protecting themselves.

There is another reason why the Berlin Government was willing to yield much to avoid an allied occupation of the Ruhr. Reference has been made to the fact that Germans in the territory along the Rhine already occupied by the Allies are the most prosperous, the most peaceful and the best fed in all Germany. News of conditions obtaining in the Rhineland has spread into the Ruhr region, and it is believed here that an allied occupation of the latter territory would result in a distinct gain in production, despite Herr Hugo Stinnes' assertions when he referred to "negro bayonets."

AUSTRIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Ceremony Takes Place in Foreign Office in Paris.

Paris, July 16.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of St. Germain, which established peace between the Allies and Austria, took place this morning in the Clock Room at the Foreign Office. Jules Cambon presided over the ceremony.

Forward M. Herath, representing Czechoslovakia, signed the agreement for the protection of minorities within the former territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

He intends to return to France next September to be filmed in "The Three Musketeers," while his wife will go to London to be filmed in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Continued on Fifth Page.

## May Postpone League's Financial Congress

SPA, Belgium, July 16.—The allied plenipotentiaries have telegraphed to the Secretary General of the League of Nations in London asking for a postponement of the financial conference at Brussels until after September 15. The plenipotentiaries said it was considered that the conference could not combine the elements necessary to achieve the results for which it was summoned.

The International Financial Congress was to be held in Brussels July 23. It was to discuss economic conditions of the various nations. The United States was to have been represented unofficially by three representatives.

## BURN CZARINA AND ROYAL HEIR

Deaths of Part of Imperial  
Family Described by Her  
Former Courier.

WENT BRAVELY TO PYRE  
Grand Duchess Tried Three  
Times to Escape From Fire  
and Was Bayoneted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 16.—"I saw the Grand Duchess Tatiana attempt three times to escape from the fiery furnace, until finally her body was pierced time and again by bayonets and she expired at the feet of her executioners. As to the Czarina and the Czar, they were killed close together, they marched boldly—almost automatically—toward the pyre, in which they disappeared in clouds of smoke."

"I closed my eyes, faint from the odor of burning flesh, and fell upon my knees in despair."

This thrilling recital of the death of the Empress of Russia and her children appeared here today in a young man entitled "The Last Czarina," by Charles Henri Oleson, who obtained the narrative from Alexis Dolgov, formerly a courier of the Czarina and who later became a lieutenant in the Red army during the Russian Revolution.

Bearing all the indications of authenticity, Dolgov's description of the murder of the Czarina and her children dispels the doubt which has existed throughout the world regarding the death of the Czar's family, at the same time confirming the heretofore vague assertions by British and French official investigators that at least some of the Russian Imperial family were victims of the holocaust which provided the climax to the wild Bolshevik orgy of hatred.

Surrounded by bestial faces, the Empress appeared here today in a young man entitled "The Last Czarina," by Charles Henri Oleson, who obtained the narrative from Alexis Dolgov, formerly a courier of the Czarina and who later became a lieutenant in the Red army during the Russian Revolution.

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## SINGLE EXPRESS CONTROL URGED BY R. R. CHIEFS

Present Company Indorsed  
and Standard Contract  
Asked of I. C. C.

ACT ON FREIGHT JAM  
Executives Adopt Five  
Standards to Speed  
Car Service.

LABOR'S AID ALSO SOUGHT  
Measures Call for 20 Per Cent.  
Increase in Daily Car  
Mileage.

The Association of Railway Executives  
has decided to recommend to the  
Government that the American Rail-  
way Express Company be continued,  
and that the express business be han-  
dled as it was during the war under the  
control of one company. This  
decision was reached at a meeting  
yesterday of 100 of the leading rail-  
way executives of the United States  
and Canada, at which it was also de-  
cided to inaugurate a cooperative and  
concerted effort to solve the trans-  
portation and congestion crisis with  
the facilities existing at the present  
time. Five standards of service were  
set as the goal for united effort, as  
follows:

1. An average daily minimum  
movement of freight cars of not  
less than thirty miles per car per  
day.

2. An average loading of thirty  
tons per car.

3. Reduction of bad order cars to  
a maximum of 4 per cent. of total  
owned.

4. An early and substantial re-  
duction in the number of locomotives  
now unfit for service.

5. More effective efforts to bring  
about the return of cars to the  
member roads.

In order to check the results which  
are to be attained, the resolution  
adopted at yesterday's meeting pro-  
vided for the forwarding to the ad-  
visory committee of the Association  
of Railway Executives, Daniel Wil-  
lard, chairman, or, if designated, to the  
car service commission at Washing-  
ton of daily reports of performance  
under the five standards prescribed.

Nothing less than a 20 per cent. in-  
crease in the speed of railroad freight  
car movement is contemplated by the  
resolution and the railroad men ex-  
pressed the opinion that with full co-  
operation on the part of labor and the  
public the goal is not impossible of at-  
tainment. The movement of freight cars  
per day is now 23.5 miles. Under the  
Railroad Administration the daily rate  
of movement ranged from 23 miles to  
24 1/2 miles.

In 1917, when a maximum movement of 26  
miles per car per day was recorded  
under private operation, the movement  
of the war boards which existed at that  
time. Before the war 21 to 22  
miles per car per day was a high water  
mark.

A proposed tentative contract for sig-  
naling by the railroads and the Ameri-  
can Railway Express Company was sub-  
mitted. This was accepted in the  
main and because of the railroad men  
in the proposed contract, which will  
go into effect on September 1, the gen-  
eral counsel of the association, Alfred  
P. Thon, was directed to submit to the  
Interstate Commerce Commission the  
form of contract for its approval.

Upon such approval the association  
would stand ready to recommend to the  
member roads a standard form of  
contract to be made between the indi-  
vidual companies and the express com-  
pany.

Rate Increase Looked For.

The reasons for the acceptance of the  
express company's proposal are set forth  
in the statement as follows: "It is the  
general belief of the members of the  
association that this will be in the public  
interest. As a practical question there  
was really no alternative because of  
the conditions brought about by the war."  
Neither the express company nor the  
Association of Railway Executives would  
give out copies of the tentative contract  
on the ground that there should be no  
public discussion before the matter was  
settled by the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission. It was learned, however, that  
the American Railway Express Company  
has an application before the commis-  
sion for a 25 per cent. increase in rates,  
and that it believes that such an in-  
crease would provide for both the oper-  
ating expenses of the railroads and the  
express company in the matter of ex-  
press transportation and for 5 1/2 to 6  
per cent. return on the investment in  
property used for the movement of ex-  
press.

While technically the railroads make no  
guarantee of earnings for the express  
company, the contract, it is understood,  
provides that both the operating ex-  
penses are met, both of the railroad and  
express company, an amount, if earned,  
equal to 2 1/2 per cent. on the express  
company investment will be given to  
the express company.

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CLOSING TIME

FOR UNDISPATCHED  
ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun and New York Herald

DAILY ISSUES

SUNDAY ISSUES

Continued on Second Page.

## Bad U. S. Whiskey Aids Drys' Fight in Scotland

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—The "atrocious" quality of American whiskey sent to Scotland during the war has "ickened" the Scotchmen of liquor was made by G. J. Bell and the Rev. J. Bailey, two officers of the Dominion Alliance working for prohibition in Scotland.

## COX COY IN PLAY FOR SUFF VOTES

Tells Militants He Seeks No  
Credit, but Is Working  
for 36th State.

STARTS FOR WASHINGTON  
Nominée and President Will  
Hold Heralded Conference  
on League To-morrow.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Gov. Cox took full political advantage to-day of a "demand" by the National Woman's party that he use all his power and influence as the Democratic Presidential nominee to force the ratification of Tennessee to the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. He promised to do everything the women wanted done and a little bit more, and then started for Washington to attend the much heralded Sunday morning conference with President Wilson.

The meeting between the "made in French Lick" nominee and the leaders of the militant suffragists gave all the evidence imaginable of being a neat little play to give to Cox such credit as may be had out of the suffrage issue. Numbering about fifty in all, the suffragists revealed to the nominee what terrible persons the republicans are, having obtained ratification of the suffrage amendment by only twenty-nine States of the thirty-five so far recorded. And then the nominee, studiously perceiving the situation, opened up his heart for the furtherance of the cause and modestly insisted he should have no credit for what plainly was his duty in getting after the Tennessee Legislature.

Just exactly what the women wanted done they did not reveal to Gov. Cox, although at the finish he suggested it might be a helpful thing for him to discuss the situation with some committee or other, if that appeared the proper way to proceed.

Views Are Slightly Hazy.

Even Miss Alice Paul, leader of the group, found herself unable to tell after the conference what Gov. Cox was to do about it, since it is known that Gov. Cox did not reveal to the women the substance of the Tennessee Legislature to meet in special session on August 9; since President Wilson already has requested that the Legislature ratify the amendment; since the Democratic National Committee recommended precisely the same thing in San Francisco and since there is slight question that the recommendation will be followed, thereby giving votes to women at the coming election.

Gov. Cox received the women at two o'clock in the reception room of the Governor's office in the State House, listening intently to a series of addresses run off with Miss Paul as the starter. Those who did the talking included Mrs. S. O. Haverhayer of New York City, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, who insisted on referring to the nominee as "Mr. Wilson," and Mrs. James M. Rector of Columbus, and five or six others. They said many things, the general tenor of which was that the party which really could put over the thirty-sixth State for woman suffrage would stand a night's chance of getting all the women's votes in sight.

Then Gov. Cox started. In six or seven hundred words he brushed aside all thought of obtaining credit for doing anything the women wanted him to do, insisting that such support as the women, when they had the vote, desired to give to him should be solely because of the progressive things for which he and his followers stand.

Cox's Address to Suffragists.

Here is the speech in part: "I find nothing in Holy Writ nor anywhere else which shows the Almighty ever gave man the right to say that he should vote and woman should not. Un-  
less we continue to believe in the sovereignty of God we must just as well take down the flag of civilization. I have heard it said by those who oppose suffrage that it will not help the affairs of the nation, for the reason that it will introduce too much of the element of emotionism. Reduce this to its essence and you have that which we call the heart assumes a control over the mind in serious matters."

"During the war if I had lost sight of the idealism that guided us we would have failed. We held to it because our emotions were aroused. The brain alone could not have saved us. Having helped to save the democracy of the world women are entitled to become a thinking and active part of it."

"In Ohio we passed through the experience of discarding the old order and

Continued on Third Page.

## YACHTS READY TO RACE TO-DAY; REPAIRS MADE

Will Contest Over Triangu-  
lar Course in Dash for  
Second Leg of Cup.

LIGHT WIND FORECAST  
Resolute Installs Wooden  
Gaff and Shamrock a  
New Bowsprit.

START IS FIXED FOR NOON  
Crews of Both Vessels Eager  
to Make Speed Record—  
Betting Is Even.

Resolute and Shamrock IV, will  
cross the starting line off Sandy Hook  
at noon to-day and in fine condition for the second race of  
the series of contests for the Ameri-  
can's Cup. The damage which both  
yachts suffered in Thursday's race  
has been repaired and the skippers  
of both craft—Capt. Charles Francis  
Adams of Resolute and Capt. William  
P. Burton of Shamrock IV—said last  
night that everything was satisfactory  
and in readiness for the second race.

A new steel gaff to replace the one  
which broke Thursday was at first  
placed on Resolute, but it failed to  
satisfy either Capt. Adams or Robert  
Emmons, managing owner of the  
craft, and it was removed to be re-  
placed by a wooden spar which  
passed muster and will be used to-  
day. The mainsail then was bent and  
placed under the canvas cover, al-  
though it will be removed this morn-  
ing and the sail hoisted so that it will  
be thoroughly dry by the time the  
race starts. Both Capt. Adams and  
Mr. Emmons said last night they were  
confident Resolute would win to-day's  
race.

Remonstrances Explained.

At the New York Yacht Club last  
night it was announced that the club's  
measurer had gone down to Sandy  
Hook to measure both the Shamrock  
and the Resolute. H. de B. Parsons,  
chairman of the club's regatta com-  
mittee, in discussing the remonstrance  
said:

"The Resolute is being remonstrated  
because of her using a new gaff, and  
there probably will be no change in her rating.  
As to the Shamrock, we will not know  
until we get her report. Under the origi-  
nal measurement the Shamrock has a  
rating of 84.4, which compelled her to  
give the Resolute an allowance of 7  
minutes 1 second."

"In order to reduce the allowance the  
club topped was cut down somewhat.  
This reduced the rating to 83.8, and  
the allowance to the Resolute was 6  
minutes, 40 seconds."

"When the Shamrock came out to the  
starting line on Thursday it had rig-  
ged up extra strips of canvas that ran  
along her mast from the inboard and  
of her boom almost to the jaws of her  
gaff."

"As she was not measured with this  
extra strip of canvas we notified her  
skipper that she would have to be re-  
measured, as we considered it a change  
of rig, and under the rules a yacht has  
no right to change her rig without  
notifying the club. If the Shamrock  
does not use this extra strip of canvas  
of course her rating will remain the  
same, and she will have to allow the  
Resolute 6 minutes and 40 seconds  
unless, if she does, it probably will add  
a few seconds to the Resolute's allow-  
ance."

Daily Race After Tuesday.

Mr. Parsons said that after next  
Tuesday the yachts would race every  
day, but that either contestant has the  
right to claim an extra day off if it  
notifies the committee by 9 o'clock at  
night that it needs this extra day to  
prepare to race.

It was also announced that if the  
mark boat for any reason failed to reach  
the mark in time the Comair would take  
her place at the first mark and the tor-  
pedo destroyer Mason, which carries the  
America's Cup committee, would take a  
similar position at the second mark.

There was considerable surprise yester-  
day afternoon when it was learned  
that Shamrock IV, also had been dam-  
aged. From the reluctant and rather  
laconic statements which came from the  
Shamrock it appears that some time  
during the run home before the wind the  
bowsprit worked inboard and that on  
this account the bowsprit cracked  
and showed signs of a burst which might  
leave the big green boat in a disabled  
condition.

To what extent the injury amounted  
was not exactly known, but for a dis-  
abled boat the Shamrock did a wonder-  
ful piece of sailing in her home to her  
anchorage off the Horseshoe after  
she had crossed the second mark. She  
was a staxail and mainmast she drove along  
like a phantom of the waves and passed  
tugs and speed launches like a craft be-  
witched, and, casting all danger to the  
wind, her skipper drove her to the line  
with an abandon which betokened won-  
derful confidence in her heavy weather  
capabilities.

Still, to insure her safety, another  
bowprit was fitted on the Shamrock IV,  
and she will go head down to the line  
ready, her crew belated, to add another  
leg to the unsatisfactory one which al-  
ready stands to her credit. When asked  
about the bowsprit, Capt. William P.  
Burton said:

"I think we could have finished even  
with the bowsprit injured as it was had  
we not had to ask assistance from the  
mark boat."

To those around the Hook yesterday  
it looked as if a mountain had been  
made out of a molehill with regard to  
the smash on the challenger.

Mr. Thomas Lipton was in a genial  
mood.

Continued on Second Page.

## Investigators Would Curb Japanese Influx